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1. If water for drinking and culinary purposes is to be taken by the vessel en route from overboard, it will be necessary that a system of purification be provided which is satisfactory to the United States Public Health Service. Your attention is invited to page 25, Interstate Quarantine Regulations of the United States, relating to this matter.

2. The storage of water on the vessel for drinking and culinary purposes, either when purified aboard or taken from approved supplies ashore, shall be in tanks of adequate capacity for the needs of the passengers and crew; all tanks shall be of such design that they can be readily and completely drained and flushed, and that the water contained therein will be kept free from exposure to contamination. All possible points where leakage may occur shall be eliminated or designed so as to reasonably minimize the possibility of leakage. The covers of all openings into the tanks shall be water-tight.

3. The filling arrangement to such tanks should be so installed as to make it unnecessary that large manholes and other openings be kept uncovered. A small filling pipe with cap should be provided for the purpose of filling the tanks.

4. There shall be no physical connection whatever between the drinking water tanks, pipes, pumps, or any part of the system and any other water system on the vessel, or to the sea cock, bilge pump, fire pump, or boiler feed supply (if other than the drinking water is ever used for this latter purpose).

5. The use of storage tanks, containing drinking or culinary water, built in the fore and aft parts of a vessel by placing a bulkhead across the ship and allowing the hull to form part of the tank is strongly discouraged, because such tanks are difficult of access and in case of leakage are subject to potential contamination.

6. In no case shall soil pipes from water-closets or drainage pipes of any kind pass through storage tanks containing water for drinking and culinary purposes.

7. There should be no water connections in the kitchens whereby it may be possible to draw water from any but the drinking and culinary water supply.

8. All spigots, faucets, or connections whereby it is conveniently available to draw water from other than the regular drinking-water supply on board the vessel shall be posted with permanent signs warning that the water is not safe for drinking.

9. Arrangements should be made for the cooling of drinking water on the vessel so that there can be no contact between the water and the cooling ice. This can be most conveniently accomplished by the use of coils in the ice chest.

10. The use of lead pipe in connection with the drinking-water system on board the vessel is prohibited.

For further explanation of these requirements, you are advised to communicate with the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. You are requested to acknowledge receipt of this circular.

(Signed) A. W. MELLON,  
Secretary.

## DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH. 25, 1922.

*Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Mar. 25, 1922, and corresponding week, 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, Mar. 28, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)*

	Week ended Mar. 25, 1922.	Correspond- ing week, 1921.
Policies in force.....	48, 566, 234	46, 386, 036
Number of death claims.....	10, 731	8, 372
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	11.5	9.4

*Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Mar. 25, 1922, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, Mar. 28, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)*

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1921.	Week ended Mar. 25, 1922.		Annual death rate per 1,000 corresponding week, 1921.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Mar. 25, 1922. <sup>2</sup>
		Total deaths.	Death rate. <sup>1</sup>		Week ended Mar. 25, 1922.	Corresponding week, 1921.	
Total.....	27,496,374	8,070	15.3	13.2	1,089	1,030	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	<sup>2</sup> 208,435	31	7.8	9.1	7	8	74
Albany, N. Y.....	115,071	50	22.7	17.2	3	4	67
Atlanta, Ga.....	<sup>1</sup> 220,047	90	21.3	14.8	13	9	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	750,864	267	18.5	18.5	29	44	82
Birmingham, Ala.....	186,133	55	15.4	13.7	5	6	.....
Boston, Mass.....	757,634	267	18.4	14.5	43	39	115
Bridgeport, Conn.....	<sup>3</sup> 143,555	39	14.2	9.0	5	6	62
Buffalo, N. Y.....	519,608	193	19.4	12.0	52	30	205
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,444	39	18.4	11.8	8	3	146
Camden, N. J.....	119,672	38	16.6	15.3	7	8	107
Chicago, Ill.....	2,780,655	704	13.2	12.3	108	125	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	403,418	119	15.4	11.8	12	7	80
Cleveland, Ohio.....	831,138	211	13.2	11.7	45	25	116
Columbus, Ohio.....	245,358	101	21.5	13.2	11	10	116
Dallas, Tex.....	165,282	58	18.3	9.1	7	4	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	<sup>3</sup> 152,559	53	18.1	9.2	7	4	119
Denver, Colo.....	263,152	135	26.8	17.4	13	10	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1,070,450	285	13.9	10.7	65	54	125
Fall River, Mass.....	120,668	45	19.4	17.3	9	13	126
Fort Worth, Tex.....	111,423	13	6.1	.....	1	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	141,197	31	11.4	11.1	3	4	50
Houston, Tex.....	144,340	45	16.3	13.7	4	4	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	325,632	89	14.3	11.5	8	10	61
Jersey City, N. J.....	302,788	81	13.9	16.4	15	19	96
Kansas City, Kans.....	103,884	39	19.6	12.5	5	4	116
Kansas City, Mo.....	336,157	99	15.4	11.0	6	10	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	614,160	217	18.4	11.7	26	12	108
Louisville, Ky.....	236,083	78	17.2	13.7	10	6	108
Lowell, Mass.....	113,757	32	14.7	21.1	8	10	135
Memphis, Tenn.....	165,656	65	20.5	12.3	3	2	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	468,336	122	13.6	10.4	25	19	122
Minneapolis, Minn.....	392,815	89	11.8	13.0	9	20	49
Nashville, Tenn.....	122,036	45	19.2	16.2	7	5	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	125,012	40	16.7	14.2	6	10	89
New Haven, Conn.....	167,097	44	13.7	11.9	7	3	86
New Orleans, La.....	394,657	137	18.1	16.1	0	17	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,751,567	1,580	14.3	12.7	213	171	82
Newark, N. J.....	424,885	117	14.4	14.6	18	11	80
Norfolk, Va.....	121,260	38	16.3	9.9	5	3	89
Oakland, Calif.....	226,472	68	15.7	7.6	11	1	138
Omaha, Nebr.....	197,036	77	20.4	13.0	7	5	75
Paterson, N. J.....	137,463	37	14.0	14.4	4	8	62
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,896,212	545	15.2	14.7	68	82	81
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	602,452	167	14.5	16.8	32	25	102
Portland, Ore.....	264,859	68	13.4	12.0	3	4	30
Providence, R. I.....	259,045	83	18.1	17.2	20	13	158
Richmond, Va.....	175,686	58	17.2	14.8	7	8	85
Rochester, N. Y.....	305,229	91	15.5	14.9	7	18	54
St. Louis, Mo.....	736,164	247	16.4	12.3	14	16	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	237,781	69	15.1	15.0	2	9	19
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	121,595	35	15.0	10.7	6	3	89
San Francisco, Calif.....	520,546	176	17.6	10.6	10	11	58
Seattle, Wash.....	<sup>3</sup> 315,312	62	10.3	10.6	8	9	68
Spokane, Wash.....	104,442	29	14.5	11.0	2	0	43
Springfield, Mass.....	135,877	36	13.8	15.7	5	7	74
Syracuse, N. Y.....	177,265	46	13.5	15.6	6	9	72
Toledo, Ohio.....	253,096	71	14.6	12.1	7	6	68
Trenton, N. J.....	122,760	45	19.1	13.6	5	7	77
Washington, D. C.....	<sup>3</sup> 437,571	144	17.2	14.4	19	17	109
Wilmington, Del.....	113,408	32	14.7	10.6	3	4	58
Worcester, Mass.....	184,972	43	12.1	18.3	4	11	43
Yonkers, N. Y.....	103,324	21	10.6	8.6	1	3	21
Youngstown, Ohio.....	139,432	39	14.6	12.7	10	5	132

<sup>1</sup> Annual rate per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1921. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

<sup>3</sup> Enumerated population Jan. 1, 1920.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated population July 1, 1922.